

SKETCHES OF LINCOLN.

His Habits and Methods of Study.

PHASES OF A LOFTY CHARACTER.

Intellectually Energetic, but Physically Lazy—His Hatred of Shams—How He "Feeling" the Court—A Gratifying Professional Triumph—A Sticking Juror.

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XVII.

A young man once wrote to Lincoln inquiring for the best mode of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the law. "The mode is very simple," he responded, "though laborious and tedious. It is only to get books and read and study them carefully. Begin with 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' and after reading carefully through, say, twice, take up 'Chitty's Pleadings,' 'Greenleaf's Evidence' and 'Story's Equity' in succession. Work, work, work, is the main thing."

Effect of a Woman's Tears.

Lincoln never believed in suing for a fee. If a client would not pay on request, he never sought to enforce collection. I remember once a man who had been indicted for forgery or fraud employed us to defend him. The illness of the prosecuting attorney caused some delay in the case, and our client, becoming dissatisfied at our conduct of the case, hired some one else, who superseded us most effectually. The defendant declining to pay us the fee demanded, on the ground that we had not represented him at the trial of the cause, I brought suit against him in Lincoln's absence and obtained judgment for our fee. After Lincoln's return from the circuit the fellow hunted him up and by means of a carefully constructed tale prevailed on him to release the judgment without receiving a cent of pay. The man's unkind treatment of us deserved no such mark of generosity from Lincoln, and yet he could not resist the appeal of any one in poverty and want. He could never turn from a woman in tears. It was no surprise to me or any of his intimate friends that so many designing women with the conventional widows' weeds and easy flowing tears overcame him in Washington. The latter saw his triumph and surveyed a situation of which he was the master. His client was acquitted, and he had swept the field.

The Stubborn Juror.

In the case of Parker versus Hoyt, tried in the United States court in Chicago, Lincoln was one of the counsel for the defendant. The suit was on the merits of an infringement of a patent water wheel. The trial lasted several days, and Lincoln manifested great interest in the case. In his earlier days he had run or aided in running a sawmill and explained in his argument the action of the water on the wheel in a manner so clear and intelligible that the jury were enabled to comprehend the points and line of defense without the least difficulty. It was evident he had carried the jury with him in a most masterly argument, the force of which could not be broken by the reply of the opposing counsel.

After the jury retired he became very anxious and uneasy. The jury were in another building, the windows of which opened on the street, and had been out for some two hours. "In passing along the street one of the jurors on whom we very much relied," relates Lincoln's associate in the case, "he being a very intelligent man and firm in his convictions, held up to him one finger. Mr. Lincoln became very much excited, feeling it indicated that 11 of the jury were against him. He knew if this man was for him he would never yield his opinion. He added if he was like a jurymen he had in Tazewell county the defendant was safe. He was there employed, he said, to prosecute a suit for divorce. His client was a pretty, refined and interesting little woman and in court. The defendant, her husband, was a gross, morose, quarrelsome, fault finding and uncomfortable man and entirely unfitted for the husband of such a woman; but, although he was able to prove the use of very offensive and vulgar epithets applied by the husband to his wife and all sorts of annoyances, yet there were no such acts of personal violence as were required by the statute to justify a divorce. "Lincoln did the best he could and appealed to the jury to have compassion on the woman and not to bind her to such a man and such a life as awaited her if required to live longer with him. The jury took about the same view of it in their deliberations. They desired to find for his fair client, but could discover no evidence which would really justify a verdict for her. At last they drew up a verdict for the defendant, and all signed but one fellow, who on being approached with the verdict said coolly: 'Gentlemen, I am going to lie down to sleep, and when you get ready to give a verdict for that little woman then wake me, and not until then, for before I will give a verdict against her I will lie here till I rot and the pismires carry me out through the keyhole.' 'Now,' observed Lincoln, 'if that jurymen will stick like the man in Tazewell county we are safe.' Strange to relate, the jury did come in, and with a verdict for the defendant. Lincoln always regarded this as one of the gratifying triumphs of his professional life."

His Mother's Maiden Name.

Dennis and John Hanks have always insisted that Lincoln's mother was not a Hanks, but a Sparrow. Both of them wrote to me that such was the fact. Their object in insisting on this is apparent when it is shown that Nancy Hanks was the daughter of Lucy Hanks, who afterward married Henry Sparrow. It will be observed that Mr. Lincoln claimed his mother was a Hanks.

has been forgotten." The plea was withdrawn. By some a fancy not our own the case was continued, and our client's interests were saved.

One phase of Lincoln's character, almost lost sight of in the commonly accepted belief in his humility and kindly feelings under all circumstances, was his righteous indignation when aroused. In such cases he was the most fearless man I ever knew. I remember a murder case in which we appeared for the defense, and during the trial of which the judge, a man of ability far inferior to Lincoln's, kept ruling against us. Finally a very material question—in fact, one around which the entire case seemed to revolve—came up, and again the court ruled adversely. The prosecution was jubilant, and Lincoln, seeing defeat certain unless he recovered his ground, grew very despondent. The notion crept into his head that the court's rulings, which were absurd and almost spiteful, were aimed at him, and this angered him beyond reason.

He told me of his feelings at dinner and said, "I have determined to crowd the court to the wall and regain my position before night." From that time forward it was interesting to watch him. At the reassembling of court he arose to read a few authorities in support of his position. In his comments he kept within the bounds of propriety just far enough to avoid a reprimand for contempt of court. He characterized the continued rulings against him as not only unjust, but foolish, and, figuratively speaking, he peeled the court from head to foot. I shall never forget the scene. Lincoln had the crowd, a portion of the bar and the jury with him. He knew that fact, and it, together with the belief that injustice had been done him, nerved him to a feeling of desperation. He was wrought up to the point of madness. When a man of large heart and head is wrought up and mad, as the old adage runs, "he's mad all over." Lincoln had studied up the points involved, but knowing full well the caliber of the judge relied mostly on the moral effect of his personal bearing and influence. He was alternately furious and eloquent, pursuing the court with broad facts and pointed inquiries in marked and rapid succession. The prosecution endeavored to break him down or even "head him off," but all to no purpose. His masterly arraignment of law and facts had so effectively badgered the judge that, strange as it may seem, he pretended to see the error in his former position and finally reversed his decision in Lincoln's favor. The latter saw his triumph and surveyed a situation of which he was the master. His client was acquitted, and he had swept the field.

FARM AND FACTORY.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC POLICY AFFORDS THEM PROTECTION.

Clay, Benton, Hamilton and McLane Believed in American Interests—Would Protect Our Raw Material and All Agricultural Crops.

In March, 1832, Senator Benton, in speaking on Clay's tariff resolution, called attention to the fact that our domestic manufacturers, having a high tariff on their fabrics, were producing many from the raw material of foreign countries, to which he objected. He showed that our flax fabrics were from foreign flax, and he cited wool, hemp, indigo, hides and furs, of which five articles he had imported in six years to the value of more than \$25,000,000. He noted that "this immense sum has been paid to foreigners instead of to American citizens," and said he trusted that in the modification of the tariff:

"The farmers and planters of the United States would be admitted into the benefits of the American system and secured in the domestic supply of the raw materials to our manufacturers. I hope for this much for the farmers and for the honor of the system. For nothing can be more absurd than to erect domestic manufactures upon foreign (raw) material; nothing more contradictory than to predicate independence for goods upon dependence for materials to make them of; nothing more iniquitous than to give to the manufacturers the home market of goods and not to give the farmers the home market of raw materials. I am a friend of domestic industry and intend to give it a fair protection under regular exercise of the revenue raising power. Above all, I am a friend of the cultivators of the earth." (Cong. Debates, 22d, 1st (1831-2), volume 8, part 1, page 587-590).

This is not quoted to show that Mr. Benton was a protectionist, beyond what was known as a "discriminating" or "incidental" protection, but to prove that he stood with Silas Wright, James Buchanan and all the great lights of the earlier Democracy on the agricultural question of home grown raw material and not for free or foreign raw material. Mr. Clay in February, 1832, said: "It has been alleged that bar iron, being a raw material, ought to be admitted free, or with low duties, for the sake of the manufacturers themselves. But I take this to be the true principle: That if our country is producing a raw material of prime necessity, and if with reasonable protection we can produce it in sufficient quantity to supply our wants that raw material ought to be protected, although it may be proper to protect the article also out of which it is manufactured."

In Mr. David A. Wells' special report as commissioner of revenue of Jan. 3, 1867, he recommends the recognition and adoption, as the basis of present and future legislation, of the principles of "abating the duty on raw materials to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of revenue, and of placing on the free list such raw materials—the product mainly of tropical countries—as are essential elements in great leading branches of manufacturing industry, and which do not come in competition with any domestic product" (Senate Doc. 39, 2d, No. 1, page 34).

These sentiments apply to sugar, to cotton, rice, hemp, tobacco, flax, barley and to coal, lumber and iron ore. The theory of free raw material is as delusive, unsound and erroneous in conception as it would be disastrous to our country. It finds no warrant in the political history of this country worthy of endorsement. It would be especially harmful to agriculture if allowed to run its course, and once adopted as a policy, at what point or product would it stop?

It is true that leading men in both parties, at an earlier period in the history of the country, endeavored to discover some way in which our manufacturers might be given the raw material grown on our own soil without the duty. They desired to do this in order to build up our manufacturing industry, but it was never proposed to do so at the expense of our farmers. Mr. Hamilton proposed to take the duty off of cotton, make it "free," and then give the planters a bounty on it. Louis McLane of Delaware (Dem.) second secretary of the treasury under Jackson, in his report dated Dec. 7, 1831, said:

"Any amount of duty on a raw material is, to its extent an injury to the manufacturer, requiring further countervailing protection against our own rather than foreign regulations, and it is only to be justified by the paramount interests of agriculture. In that case it would deserve consideration whether the encouragement of an object of agriculture might not be more properly reconciled with the encouragement of the manufacture, and with greater equality as regards other interests by bounties rather than by a duty on the raw material."

Desirable as it was thought to be to give our manufacturers free raw material, it was never proposed to strike at our farmers in order to secure that result.

Bennett Files the White Flag.

The figures show that the Wilson tariff is a good revenue producing measure. The only trouble is with the internal revenue, which decreased in the last fiscal year \$3,543,780. If more revenue is needed in 1898, it should therefore be obtained by increasing internal revenue rates. "Let us have peace" rather than Republican tariff tinkering.—New York Herald.

As the free traders have objected to a comparison of imports for the last fiscal year with that of 1894 as not being fair why is it fair to compare the revenues raised by customs during the same periods? "Let us have peace," says James Gordon Bennett, "rather than Republican tariff tinkering." The Herald has certainly got by far the worst of it in all its tariff arguments, and we do not wonder that Mr. Bennett cries for "peace" rather than for good will toward his countrymen.

THE CRAFTY LIAR.

One of the Dangerous Species That Should Always Be Exposed.

A commonplace everyday liar soon becomes known and loses all power to inflict harm either upon society or the individual. But we have recently drawn attention to a species of liar so high toned, so self poised so princely in his large mindedness, his big hearted disinterestedness, his plausible insistence that a thing is which is not, that we instinctively recognize his capacity for evil and our right and duty at all times to lay his falsehoods bare. Such a liar is our distinguished contemporary, the New York Herald.

There is scarcely an issue of that paper but contains misrepresentation of some kind on the subject of protection, and frequently a cunning twist of ideas and manipulation of words, apparently intended to mislead the very people whose vital interest in this question entitles them to have the facts set clearly before them. In a recent issue we find this, for instance:

"Though we in the United States have recently lowered our protective tariff somewhat, it is still inordinately high and presses with most unequal and disastrous effect upon agriculturists, who can sell their cotton for only 5 cents and their wheat for only 50 cents, while they must pay prices enormously and disproportionately higher for their clothing and other articles of consumption, all for the protection and enrichment of a few manufacturers, monopolists and trusts."

Here is an attempt to make farmers believe that a further reduction of the tariff will advance the prices of things that they produce and make lower the prices of things that they have to buy. The bearing of lower import duties on the prices of the two commodities cited by The Herald, cotton and wheat, has really acted disastrously upon farmers—disastrously upon cotton farmers because they have shared with labor the reduced basis of prices necessary to enable the manufacturer to meet the prices of European goods in our home market; disastrously upon wheat farmers because of the tremendous shrinkage in the domestic consumption which has been cut down through the prostration of industry generally, an incident of tariff reform on free trade lines.

How will The Herald advance the price of cotton to the farmer by reducing the price of cotton goods? Wheat, under the present tariff rate, is being imported into the country and sold along with our wheat at the same price. How does The Herald propose to advance the price of wheat and at the same time lower the cost to the foreign producer for entering our market? Will not our wheat under such an arrangement have to fall to the price of the foreign article?

Why does not The Herald tell the wheat and cotton farmers the truth about their clothing and show them how much more they are losing on their crops than they are saving on their clothes under the operation of a free trade tariff? This does not suit the purpose of The Herald. For some reason it wants a still greater reduction of duties, and it is bending every faculty at every sacrifice of veracity and of moral dignity to secure its end. We advise every man in the country who lives by honest industry to discredit the sophistry of this intensely false representative of the free trade interests in America.

Free Trade, Free Gifts.



Bennett's Dense Stupidity.

It will be impossible to keep up the present rate of wages unless the export trade of the United States in manufactured goods is fostered and much enlarged.—New York Herald.

By increasing "the export trade of the United States in manufactured goods" to European countries, to India, China and Japan, where similar manufactured goods can be made at much less cost than in this country, we must first reduce American wages to the level of wages in those countries, to say nothing of paying freight and insurance charges on the goods while getting there.

Utah's Proud Place.

The people of Utah, in proportion to numbers, have always been conspicuous and of great importance. As never before they now have the weight of responsibility and the gaze of the world upon them. Whatever ideas of public policy the great conservative masses of the people of Utah desire to work out they and their measures are safer and surer in association with the great progressive and intelligent party of protection and its advancing government in this country.

Canadian Hens Cackle.

Canadian eggs are coming along in good shape. Last year in March we imported only 9,555 dozen. This year in March we bought from foreign countries 48,566 dozen. How does the American farmer like this?

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 18.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. vi, 3-15—Memory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, Deut. vii, 10—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

3. "Hear, therefore, O Israel, and observe ye do it, that it may be well with thee. In the land that floweth with milk and honey." Compare verse 18 and chapter v, 29, 38, on obedience in order to blessing. Then see vi, 25, "It shall be our righteousness if we observe to do all these commandments before the Lord our God." We must remember that God gave them no commandments to keep until He had redeemed them from Egypt by the blood of the passover lamb and by His mighty power. The sinner must accept Christ as the end of the law for righteousness (Rom. x, 4) before the righteousness of the law can be fulfilled in Him (Rom. viii, 3, 4). On hearing and doing compare also Math. vii, 24-27; Jas. i, 22; 1 John iii, 7; Rev. xix, 8, R. V.

4. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." The Lord Jesus quoted these very words, as recorded in Mark xii, 29, in connection with a summary of the Ten Commandments. We might read it thus: Jehovah, our Elohim, is one Jehovah. The word "Elohim" is a plural word like seraphim and cherubim and is at least suggestive of a plurality of persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit (Math. xxviii, 19). The oneness of the three is seen in John x, 39, and xiv, 16; also by comparing verses 3 and 4 of Acts v. This Jehovah shall yet be king over all the earth (Zech. xiv, 9).

5. "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart." We feel perfectly safe in saying that only one man ever lived who did this thoroughly and always. Even the man Christ Jesus, the God man, God manifest in the flesh. None but He could ever say, "I do always those things that please the Father" (John viii, 29). But He verily did love God with all His heart and soul and might. If we have received Him as our Saviour and Lord, He in us will fulfill the righteousness of the law, and love is the fulfilling of the law, such love as is described in Rom. xiii, 10; 1 Cor. xiii, 4-7.

6. "And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart." Not merely in our heads that we may be able to repeat them, like the lawyer of Luke x, 27, 28, who answered right, but in the center of our being, affecting our whole life. One has said, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee" (Ps. cix, 11). Ezekiel was commanded to receive the words in his heart and then go and speak them to the children of Israel (Ezek. iii, 10, 11).

7. "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." See a repetition of this verse in chapter xi, 19. What God desired of Israel He still desires, for He changes not. But what a peculiar household that would be where the word of God and the works of God were the one and continual topic of conversation! What a peculiar person he or she would be who would be always talking of the word of God! Would you like to be so very peculiar for Jesus' sake, at any cost?

8. As prominent as if on hand and forehead and door or gateposts. A heart full of Him and His word and His service, a heart wholly and only for Him, of whom it is said: "When thou goest, He shall lead thee. When thou sleepest, He shall keep thee, and when thou awakest He shall talk with thee" (Prov. vi, 22). A heart that delights in the word of God and meditates there in day and night (Ps. i, 2). A heart out of the abundance of which the Spirit can freely glory of Him whom He delights to glorify (Math. xii, 34; John xvi, 14). Paul was a chosen vessel to bear His name (Acts ix, 15), and we must be as manifestly His at all times as if we had His name written on our foreheads (Rev. xiv, 1, xxi, 4). Where we would not like to bear that name we may not go.

10. "And it shall be when the Lord thy God shall have brought thee unto the land." As in verse 23 He brought them out of Egypt, that He might bring them into the land, and what He purposes is sure to be accomplished (Isa. xiv, 24). These purposes may seem to be delayed by man's unbelief, and a new generation may have to be raised up, but "every purpose of the Lord shall be performed" (Jer. xvi, 29).

11. Cities and houses and wells and vineyards and olive trees, which thou neither built, nor dug, nor planted; all a free gift from God to them. He gave, they received. It is even so with us who now believe in the Lord Jesus. Salvation full and free is ours through Him who loved us, apart from any works of ours.

12. "Beware lest thou forget the Lord, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage" (so also chapter viii, 11). And yet that was the very thing they did. They forgot His works and His wonders, and remembered not His hand (Ps. lxxviii, 11, 42). When we have a fear lest we may lack some good thing, or lean upon an arm of flesh rather than upon God, we are guilty of forgetting Him of whom it is written, "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" (Rom. viii, 32).

13. "Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God and serve Him, and shalt swear by His Name." See this more fully stated in chapter x, 12, 20. The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life; therefore be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long (Prov. xiv, 27; xxiii, 17). He who lives in the fear of the Lord will not do aught that is not right and good in His sight (verse 18). He who serves the Lord in sincerity and truth (Joshua xxiv, 14) will never think of man's frown or favor, but will seek only to please Him in all things. His motto will be, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God."

14. "Ye shall not go after other gods." Jehovah is the true God, the living God, and king of eternity (Jer. x, 10, margin); all other so called gods are but vanity. He brought them out of Egypt (Deut. v, 6). He alone is worthy to be praised. They were chosen to be a special people unto Him above all people (Deut. vii, 6), a people for His own possession, that they might make Him a Name. Yet after all His loving kindness, they had to confess, "O Lord our God, other lords beside thee have had dominion over us" (Isa. xlviii, 13).

15. "For the Lord thy God is a jealous God among you." Just seven times is God said to be jealous (Ex. xx, 5; xxiv, 14; Deut. iv, 24; v, 9; vi, 15; Joshua xxiv, 19; Nah. i, 2). The same word is translated "zealous," and also "bought," or "purchased." It is surely a reasonable thing that one should use as he pleases and possess for his own use that which he has purchased. See Ex. xv, 16; Ps. lxxiv, 2, and compare Titus ii, 14, R. V., and Jas. iv, 8, R. V., margin. Let us acknowledge that we are all His for His pleasure.

ONE MAN'S SUFFERING.

The Trials and Tribulations of a Battle Creek Citizen—How He Comes to Tell This Story.

(From the Battle Creek Moon.)

Among the moulders at the works of the Michigan foundry company can be found Mr. Amos Maynard; he has lived in Battle Creek for over ten years, is honored and respected by all who know him; such is the man who makes this statement, he says: "I have had kidney trouble for years, and it has made my life miserable. The heavy lifting, necessary in my business, made me worse. I have been compelled to lie in bed in a helpless condition for as long as nine days at a time; the greatest pain was from my back, which sometimes felt as though a bayonet was being run through me in the region of my kidneys; many citizens of Battle Creek knew how bad I was. I could not move without the greatest caution, for as soon as I attempted to stoop over, bend to one side, or even turn in bed, the pain was simply unbearable. I wore porous plaster constantly for the little temporary relief they brought me. Whenever I caught the slightest cold it went straight to my kidneys and made me worse. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and got some. I have taken in all four boxes of them, and I now feel as active as ever. A few months ago I would have ridiculed the idea of being cured so quickly, and being able to work as I can now. All the long-standing pains are gone, and the former traces of kidney disorders found in my urine have disappeared. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many friends who were troubled as I was, and in every case I have learned they proved as beneficial as with me. Doan's Kidney Pills would be cheap to me at almost any price."

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FITS AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

When Henry M. Hall, M. D., late surgeon U. S. A., Department of Tennessee, returned from the war he found a child afflicted with epilepsy. Leading physicians were consulted, without apparent benefit. Noted specialists could give but little if any relief. To rescue his child from a fate worse than death became the object of his life. For several years experiment followed experiment, until at last success crowned his efforts. In 1889 this child and another induced him to impart the knowledge of how to manufacture it, under the agreement that a bottle should be sent free of all charges to any one applying for it, who was afflicted with epilepsy. Since then over 20,000 free bottles have been sent to the afflicted. Experience has proved that it cures Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, and all forms of Nervous Affliction. If you want to try this wonderful remedy free of all charge, write, stating your disease as plainly as possible, give your age and post office. Address: The Hall Chemical Co., West Philadelphia, Pa.

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